

FIGHT WITH PISTOLS PRENDERGAST KILLED SWEENEY TWICE HURT

Watchmen at Harvey Hubbell Factory Fight Wild West Style With .33 Calibre Colt Pistols—One is Shot Through Heart, Other in Left Leg and Left Arm—Mutual Irritation the Cause.

As the result of jealousies existing between Thomas Prendergast of 48 West avenue and Michael Sweeney of 44 Clinton avenue, both watchmen at the Harvey Hubbell factory at State street and Bostwick avenue, Prendergast is dead from a bullet wound through the heart and Sweeney is at St. Vincent's hospital suffering from several wounds, charged with the murder of the dead man.

The quarrel occurred at 8:30 o'clock this morning just after both men went to work and assumed their duties as watchmen at the Hubbell factory. For some time past these men have had feeling towards each other. The jealousies arose over their respective duties as watchmen.

At the hospital this morning Sweeney made the statement that Prendergast, who was on duty as watchman at the screw shop on the west side of Bostwick avenue, crossed the street to the main plant for the purpose of ringing some time clocks. Sweeney offered to ring the clocks but Prendergast refused to allow him to do so, assuming a very angry mood. Sweeney left Prendergast through the gate and remarked, "What's the matter this morning, Tom?"

Prendergast replied, "There's nothing the matter. You're getting to be a nuisance around here. Shut up or I'll put a bullet in you."

With this remark, Prendergast pulled his gun and fired two shots striking Sweeney in the left hand and arm. Sweeney then pulled his gun and fired striking Prendergast in the fingers. He fired a second time when the bullet went directly through Prendergast's heart.

Sweeney maintained that after he was shot by Prendergast he asked, "What are you doing?" But as his assailant still assumed the aggressive he was obliged to shoot. He says, "I realize that I shot twice, but I hope I did not hit him."

After the shooting Sweeney went directly to McCormick's saloon at Railroad and Fairfield avenues where, in a fainting condition, he asked that an ambulance be called and remarked that there had been a shooting affair. An ambulance was called to the saloon where Sweeney was taken. Prendergast's body was found at the same time lying on the sidewalk at Bostwick avenue and the street.

Both men were about the same age, Prendergast, 55, and Sweeney, 54. They have been in the employ of the Harvey Hubbell concern for about two years. The revolver used in the fight were .33 Army Colts, and owned by the Hubbell Co. and a part of the watchmen's equipment.

Both Sweeney and Prendergast have long been residents of Bridgeport. They both have grown up families. They are known as quiet, sober and respectable. Prendergast's family originally came from Copague, N. Y. He has a brother living in Howes avenue known about town as a talented musician.

At each of the five hospitals he talked informally to nurses, doctors and orderlies, telling them of the important work still to be done in caring for the sick and injured. He talked to many of the patients and visited virtually all the wards, where approximately three thousand Americans are patients. These hospitals were erected by the German government and used by the enemy during the war.

At one hospital, the commander-in-chief visited a number of American soldiers who are neurasthenics. He found them engaged in wood working and in fashioning various souvenirs from old German shells. Others were sewing and doing odd bits of work, the plan of treatment being to keep the minds of the patients on anything rather than themselves.

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FIGHT HAVANA HIGH RENTS

Havana, March 18.—(Correspondence the Associated Press).—This city is threatened with one of the most unique strikes ever called. Unlike the usual strike, the movement will not be for shorter hours or higher wages. Thousands of persons in every walk of life, who are occupants of rented houses and rooms may "strike" against their being literally "locked out" of their homes by property owners who are charging exorbitant and illegal rents.

Rent in Havana during the last two years has increased about 50 per cent, and in some cases is reported to have more than doubled, especially in the poorer quarters.

According to the law a property owner must file with the city authorities a sworn statement of the cost of construction of any building owned or erected by him, from which figures not only the taxes to be collected, but the rent which may legally be charged, are fixed. The property owners have been increasing rents, but without correspondingly augmenting their tax payments, the renting public is loudly protesting and there is being formed an organization which has for its object the calling of a strike by renters to force the reduction of rates to something like normal.

If the strike is really called those taking part will not actually refuse to pay rent whatsoever, but will decline to pay more than the municipal records call for.

Highest Praise From Pershing

Pays Splendid Tribute to Women For Their Aid in Great Conflict.

Coblenz, March 18.—(By The Associated Press).—Praise for the part taken by American women in the war was expressed this morning by General John J. Pershing while inspecting five Third Army evacuation hospitals here.

"Without doubt America could not have carried out her part in the conflict as she did if it had not been for the willingness and courage of the nurses and others who came to care for the sick and wounded in France and the loyal support of patriotic women at home," he said. "Despite the fact that America was in the war so comparatively short a time, her medical and hospital service was not excelled by that of any other warring nation."

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ASK GOV'T TO CO-OPERATE

In Suit Brought to Test War Time Prohibition Act.

New York, March 18.—Coinciding with the decision of the internal revenue bureau to ask the department of justice whether it had authority to enforce the regulation prohibiting production of beer except that of less than one-half of one per cent. alcoholic content, defendants in the brewery stockholders' suit brought here last week to test the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition act announced that they had invited the co-operation of the government in the defense.

The United States Brewers' Association comprising three-fourths of the industry throughout the country, announced today that copies of the opinion of Ethna Root and William Guthrie, advising brewers that they might proceed legally with the manufacture and distribution of beer containing 2 1/2 per cent. of alcohol, had been mailed to its 700 members. While the association has taken no action on the opinion, officers declared they "expected" many members would follow the example held by the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade of New York and vicinity in declining to enforce the government regulation restricting production of "non-intoxicating" malt beverages to those of less than one-half per cent. alcoholic content.

STRIKE DELAYS TROOP SHIPS

Adriatic and Other Boats Held Up From Two Days to Two Weeks.

New York, March 18.—Marine workers on strike here threatened today to withdraw crews from all boats operated by the army and navy unless union crews on chartered tugs and barges are paid the same wage scale as is paid by the railroad administration. The crews of 14 tugs chartered to coal troop ships walked out yesterday when they learned they were to be paid at the old scale and not the increased wages under the agreement recently made between the union and the railroad administration. The army and navy and the shipping board.

The sailing schedules of the Adriatic and other troop ships are expected to be delayed from two days to two weeks by this new tie-up in the harbor situation. Further complications are looked for when the unions take up complaints today that a "secret pact" exists between the railroad administration and the private boatowners. The controversy between the unions and the private boatowners was apparently far from solution today, the union leaders demanding an eight-hour day as a basis of settlement and the owners emphatically refusing to concede it.

KOREA'S MOVE FOR LIBERTY VERY STRONG

Tokio, Monday, March 17.—(By The Associated Press).—Korean demonstrations continued Saturday and Sunday, according to despatches printed in newspapers here, and it is indicated the national independence movement is reaching an extensive and well organized in some of the strongest provinces of that country. Reports state that the railway station at Pingyang has been stoned by a mob of ten thousand persons, the Korean national flag being hoisted and displayed. There is some uneasiness at Seoul, but the situation there is said to be under control.

The movement is notable for its extent rather than its violence among Koreans prominently. Never before government school students, Christian converts have been kept under control throughout the trouble by the missionaries. It is reported.

Despatches state that a son of M. Roiki, the millionaire leader of the "Tondokyo" cult, is blamed for the current rumor that former Emperor Yi-Hui committed suicide as a protest against the marriage of a member of the Korean royal family to a Japanese princess. On March 5, the day after his funeral, a mob forced the south gate of Seoul and paraded through the streets to Pagoda park, girls and students being among the leaders.

Newspapers here view the situation as very grave and announce that among those arrested at Seoul were three foreigners and nurses from the American hospital. Reports from the interior of Korea state that several police officers have been killed.

Adherence to the principle of non-interference with Russian internal affairs, he said, prevented the Allies from supporting either the Siberian government or the government of the Czar's directorate because of lack of assurance that either constituted a government having the confidence of the nation. Similarly, he pointed out, neither of these governments, even with the best programs they could devise, were able to win the confidence of the nation because they lacked the support of the Allies. The result is a deadlock and a situation affording fertile ground for new revolutions calculated to strengthen Bolshevism by driving in the wavering left-socialists.

London, March 18.—A telegram received here from Paris says that Lieutenant Fontan, who plans a flight from Cape Dakar, to Pernambuco, Brazil, left Villacoublay for Dakar on Sunday, but was compelled to land near Bommarin, southeast of Blois, because of a broken cylinder. He said he is now in Paris and intends to start once more for Dakar in a few days.

Washington, March 18.—Women street car conductors of the Cleveland, Ohio, Railway Co., who were discharged March 1, must be reinstated, their work under a decision of the War Labor Board made today by Chief Chairman Taft and Mr. McLean.

Washington, March 18.—The British delegation to the Peace Conference, it was announced today, has consented to refer to the Supreme Council the question of future ownership of the German cable America. All parties interested in the question are preparing briefs.

Disposition of German warships is not likely to be included in the Treaty of Peace, according to the view of the American Peace delegations. Germany, however, will be required to surrender title to the ships. The ultimate ownership will be determined later.

The fortifications on the island of Heligoland, Germany's formidable base in the North Sea, must be dismantled. This decision was reached today by the Supreme Allied War Council.

It was decided also that the Kiel Canal should be internationalized and made available to the ships of all nations on even terms.

COUNCIL TO DECIDE ON OWNERSHIP

Great Britain Consents to Refer Question Regarding Right to Cables.

HELGOLAND TO BE DISMANTLED

Decide Also Kiel Canal Shall Be Internationalized—Open to All.

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Tolls will be collected to pay for the maintenance of the canal. Germany probably will retain sovereignty of the waterway.

The Council has under consideration the question of maintaining Heligoland as a port of refuge for peaceful craft.

President Wilson will hold an important conference with Premiers Lloyd George, Orlando and Clemenceau at the "White House" today. This gathering of premiers, representing the Supreme Directing Force of the Peace Conference, takes the place of the session of the Supreme Council, which has been postponed until tomorrow to permit the meeting.

The question to be discussed is that of securing accord between the Great Powers on all phases of the Peace Treaty and its early presentation to the Germans. Expected agreement will be reached on the inclusion of the League of Nations as an integral part of the Peace Treaty, in accordance with the resolution which has been already adopted by the Peace Conference.

RUSSIA BITTER ABOUT LEAGUE

Member of Czech National Council Describes Feeling of People.

Vladivostok, March 18.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—"The Russian nation follows with a harsh feeling of bitterness all the efforts for creating a League of Nations," declares Dr. Václav Girs, a member of the Czech National Council. "It comprehends with difficulty how the allied democracies can entertain this noble but rather distant idea, and at the same time look quietly on at what is transpiring in Russia," continued Dr. Girs.

"Russia today is in need of assistance. First of all she needs reorganization of her railroads. Nevertheless any form of assistance to Russia is imaginable only in conjunction with military expedition which would be necessary to guarantee that the Bolsheviks will not be destroyed by pernicious rebellions and disorders which have become chronic along the Siberian railroads.

"In order, however, that such military intervention and economic assistance shall succeed, it is necessary to carry it out according to a clearly defined plan, that is to say, the removal of the Bolshevik government from Russia, the re-establishment and maintenance of order and peace throughout the country up to the time when it will be possible for the Russian people to constitute for themselves, freely and without coercion, their desired form of government. Such allied intervention will be accepted with exultation and with full confidence by all notwithstanding its even more efficient interfering with internal Russian affairs."

Adherence to the principle of non-interference with Russian internal affairs, he said, prevented the Allies from supporting either the Siberian government or the government of the Czar's directorate because of lack of assurance that either constituted a government having the confidence of the nation. Similarly, he pointed out, neither of these governments, even with the best programs they could devise, were able to win the confidence of the nation because they lacked the support of the Allies. The result is a deadlock and a situation affording fertile ground for new revolutions calculated to strengthen Bolshevism by driving in the wavering left-socialists.

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3RD DIVISION GETS MEDALS

Heroes of Chateau Thierry Reviewed by General Pershing.

Coblenz, Monday, March 17.—(By The Associated Press).—The men of the Third Division of the American army who fought against the Germans on the Marne in the last great German drive were inspected, reviewed and presented with decorations by General John J. Pershing this afternoon. The review was held in the great aviation field near Andernach, on the west bank of the Rhine.

Heroes of the fighting at Chateau Thierry in July, when the enemy desperately endeavored to break through the Allied lines and sweep on to Paris, came ten or fifteen miles for the review and bivouacked along the highway leading to the parade grounds. The reviewing stand was in the center of the field, the entire division sweeping by on both sides of the commander-in-chief when the bugle sounded "forward."

In addition to two Congressional Medals of Honor and other American decorations awarded the Third Division, a number of British medals were presented by General Pershing to men of the 42nd Division who fought with the British in the Northern France with the 27th Division. The medals of honor were given Lieutenant George May, of Orange, Okla., and Corporal Barkley, of Missouri. Brigadier General H. G. Bishop received the Distinguished Service Medal and the Distinguished Service Cross, and Colonel William McCleave, chief of staff, for General Robert L. Howes, was given the Distinguished Service Medal. Eighty-eight Distinguished Service Crosses were given to officers and men of the Third Division.

At the battle of the Marne, General Dickman commanded the Third Division and he occupied a place by General Pershing's side as the troops marched past.

TEXTILE STOCK WILL BE SOLD

Custodian Palmer Announces Another Sale of Local Factory Shares.

A public sale of 2,338 shares of the common stock of the International Textile, Inc., will be held on the company premises, 1949 Connecticut avenue, on March 26. It was announced yesterday by Allen Property Custodian, A. Mitchell Palmer. Other company property to be offered for sale includes patents, applications for patents and trade marks.

The purchase price of the stock is \$100 and that offered for sale consists of the majority holdings, for the total number of shares issued is 2,500. The stock was previously sold to Frank Miller but Custodian Palmer later declared this transaction was not valid. It is announced that the stock will be sold to the highest bidder.

WANT TO FORM NEW CABINET IN LITHUANIA

Lausanne, Switzerland, March 18.—As a result of a ministerial crisis which has arisen in Lithuania, M. Dovydas has been asked to form a new cabinet, according to the Lithuanian news bureau here. The Christian Democrats have formed a majority in the new ministry, to which M. Norienka, a leader of the progressive party, has promised his support. The Socialists have withdrawn.

42ND DIVISION TO SAIL FROM ST. NAZAIRE

Coblenz, Monday, March 17.—(By The Associated Press).—Headquarters for the Third Army received word today of a change of plans for sending home the 42nd Division, which will sail from St. Nazaire instead of Antwerp. The change was made, it is said, because of danger from mines in the waters of Holland and the lack of embarkation facilities at Antwerp.

MUST OFFER JUSTICE TO ALL

Stockholm, Monday, March 17.—In announcing Sweden's acceptance of the League of Nations, Premier Edén said today that the government had conferred Swedish representation to a committee which has been long studying the question, which would act in conjunction with the Swedish ministers in Paris and London.

"Naturally," he premier said, "this procedure in itself can not satisfy the neutral powers. We maintain unconditional the demand to be permitted to take part in the actual, full official deliberations on this world problem before we shall find ourselves able to decide upon our own attitude."

"Obviously the League will not become a real League, able to perform its tremendously difficult task, unless it is made universal and is built on the principle of full justice for all its members. We can only present certain important views at the present stage of the proceedings and have not neglected the opportunity to do so, and this initial courtesy from the Peace Conference to the neutrals, favoring the unconditional rights of neutrals, seems to me to be prophetic of new and more decisive concessions which finally will place this difficult problem on the only correct foundation—all free nations uniting for right and peace."

COAL PRICE INCREASE
Washington, March 18.—Increases of 43 to 44 per cent in coal prices since 1913 were reported today in the March issue of the Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Washington, March 18.—The Missouri legislature in joint session today heard an address by United States Senator Reed of Missouri, criticizing the League of Nations Constitution. Reiterating contentions that the League would impair American sovereignty, abrogate the Monroe Doctrine, violate the American constitution, create a "super-government of the world" and force the United States into world-wide difficulties and policing obligations, Senator Reed challenged assertions of its advocates that the League's decrees and powers would be merely advisory. He insisted that its action would be mandatory and involve "command of the world."

In detail Senator Reed analyzed the League charter, copies of which he had distributed to all members of the joint legislative session. Declaring that the tentative constitution was of British origin, he asserted that America would be directly entangled in European alliances, and added: "European diplomats have skillfully woven their spider's web so that we may be caught in its meshes and may be bound for all time to send our gallant sons to assist the dominant nations of the earth in policing the world, and ultimately to assist some of them in the ambitions for power, or quarrels over territory."

Asserting that the League charter contains no provision for withdrawal of nations from the League and added: "Those who conceived its structure did not intend to allow the United States to escape, once it should feebly step within the entangling web."

"The American people were told that the constitution of the League had been conceived by American representatives and was being forced on reluctant Europe. It now transpires that the entire scheme, from first to last with some slight modifications is the product of British statesmanship."

This might indicate, he said, why England would outvote the United States five to one in voting to retain her fleet.

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EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS CERTAIN BEFORE JUNE FIRST

These Predictions Without Support of Evidence to Show President Wilson Has Changed His Determination Not to Call Session.

Washington, March 18.—An extra session of congress before June 1 is believed to be a certainty by many government officials and members of congress, although their predictions are without the support of evidence to show that President Wilson has changed his determination not to summon congress before his return from France.

LADY DEPUTY GUARDING BETTY

First New York Official of Her Sex Makes Good.

New York, March 18.—Miss Belle Norton, New York City's first deputy sheriff, has been employed in the Sheriff's office since June, 1914, when she started as a stenographer at \$660 a year. She was not ambitious for "a man's job," and her recent appointment was a complete surprise to her.

Her steady application to duty and her more than ordinary capabilities attracted the attention of Sheriff Knott. Recently Mrs. Betty Inch was brought up for retrial on an extortion charge and the Sheriff decided it would be a good plan to have a woman accompany him to and from the Tombs instead of a male deputy sheriff, as heretofore.

Miss Norton was given the deputyship and placed in charge of Mrs. Inch, for Sheriff Knott then Sheriff Knott has concluded that it is advisable to have women deputies in charge of all women prisoners under similar circumstances and further appointments are in prospect.

Miss Norton is now just as full fledged a deputy as any of the Sheriff's appointees, and has badge, authority and all the other appurtenances of the office, and she is the first woman to hold such a position in this city. Neither Sheriff Knott nor the new appointee has said anything about the salary that goes with the appointment when a woman gets the job, but there has been no complaint from Miss Norton.

She will continue to conduct Mrs. Inch from the Tombs to the court room and back throughout the latter's retrial.

35 PERSONS LOSE LIVES IN TORNADO

Memphis, Tenn., March 18.—Thirty-five persons lost their lives in the storm which swept Central and Northern Mississippi, according to reports reaching here late last night. The tornado crossed the Mississippi river into Lesauque county and passed through Sharkey, Washington and northward as far as Tippah county.

The reports say the dead at Sharkey numbered two white persons and 11 negroes; at Iola, two white persons and 14 negroes; at Moorhead, two whites and in Tippah county a white girl.

Telephone and telegraph service throughout the section was paralyzed.

Insists League Involves Command Of The World

Jefferson City, Mo., March 18.—The Missouri legislature in joint session today heard an address by United States Senator Reed of Missouri, criticizing the League of Nations Constitution. Reiterating contentions that the League would impair American sovereignty, abrogate the Monroe Doctrine, violate the American constitution, create a "super-government of the world" and force the United States into world-wide difficulties and policing obligations, Senator Reed challenged assertions of its advocates that the League's decrees and powers would be merely advisory. He insisted that its action would be mandatory and involve "command of the world."

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This might indicate, he said, why England would outvote the United States five to one in voting to retain her fleet.

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"We then create an oligarchy clothed with more arbitrary powers than were ever wielded by any despot of earth," he said. "Here is a tribunal of five men, without any limitations whatsoever upon their authority, against whose decision, once rendered, there is no appeal save to armed forces. Against the abuse of their power there are neither checks nor safeguards. If this be not a creation of the very command of the world, then the language of agreements can not create powers."

Senator Reed said there was wide public misconception of the league and that a majority of the American people had not read the proposed constitution.

"The misapprehension thus threatened," he said, "has been recently fostered by certain distinguished men who have fortified their argument by characterizing all those who opposed them as narrow-headed, pigmy-minded, etc. It has even been suggested that those who venture to inquire ought to be hanged upon gibbets as high as Heaven, but pointed in the opposite direction."

"The questions involved are too great to be settled by the calling of names."

The disarmament provision of the League charter, the Senator asserted, would give the executive council absolute power to limit American armaments.

GREENWOOD IS BADLY INJURED

Private Secretary to Rep. Glynn Found in Dazed Condition.

Jersey City, N. J., March 18.—Charles S. Greenwood of Washington, D. C., private secretary to Representative James P. Glynn of